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labor newspapers. He has made only slight use of two important manuscript collections, the Donnelly papers belonging to the Minnesota historical society and the Weller papers in the library of the Wisconsin historical society.

The sources which he did consult, however, rather obtrude themselves upon the reader in long and frequent quotation and in paraphrase so detailed that at times the trees obscure the woods. Considering the scanty amount of personal material consulted, the book is too long. It suffers from the inclusion of unimportant and sometimes irrelevant detail. One questions, for instance, whether it was essential to list the names of those of Weaver's children who were able to attend his golden wedding celebration; and one ponders in vain to find the historical significance of the fact that at his funeral services the Yeomen sat directly behind the ladies of the Women's Christian temperance union, and that it was Mr. F. V. Evans who sang *Does Jesus care?*

E. H. B.

*From Vauquois hill to Exermont.* A history of the Thirty-fifth division of the United States army. By Claire Kenamore. (St. Louis: Guard publishing company, 1919. 435 p. \$2.00)

This book is evidently designed primarily for the veterans of the division. Thus the last 175 pages comprise an appendix containing complete rosters of the division personnel. The narrative text touches briefly on the organization of the division from Missouri and Kansas national guard units and its service in a quiet sector of the Vosges; it deals at great length with its service in the first five days of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The book is illustrated with good photographs of battlefield scenes in France and has a good though small reproduction of the French general staff map for the division's scene of operations in the Argonne. There is no index.

As an account of the Thirty-fifth's operations in the Meuse-Argonne the book is of value from the historian's point of view. True, a large part of it is made up of narratives of individual heroism; but the account of the operations was apparently compiled in part at least from interviews taken immediately after the division was relieved. A fair number of messages and orders are introduced; but the author seems to regard them with a proper degree of critical caution. Further, he lets the division's shortcomings and failures be seen through the lines of his narrative.

The division probably did not have the success the character of its personnel deserved. On the first day it took Vauquois hill, one of the two commanding heights between Argonne and Meuse. Pressing on, the advance units finally reached Exermont; but they were too far weakened

by casualties and stragglers to hold what they had gained and had no support or reserve elements to relieve them. Finally it was necessary to draw the wrecks of the infantry units behind a line of resistance improvised from engineers, machine gun units, and slightly wounded. The whole division was then withdrawn for reorganization.

Judging by Mr. Kenamore's account, the weakness of the division lay in lack of training for open warfare and complete failure of liaison. Field officers failed to maintain axes of march and lost touch with adjoining and supporting units. Units and individual soldiers alike got out of hand or lost. Mechanical means of liaison broke down completely and liaison by runner failed because of the continual shifting of brigade and regimental headquarters. To judge by the narrative even brigade commanders did not grasp the possibility of differentiating between a message center and an advance P. C. On one occasion both commanding general and chief of staff were out of touch with division headquarters. The result of these defects was complete failure to control and direct the infantry attack or to coördinate it and support it with the artillery. The report of an army inspector, concluding that "after September 27th the Division was really one in name only, as maneuvering power with intact units except the engineers ceased to exist," laid the blame on faulty liaison, on poor discipline, and on the change of brigade and regimental commanders on the eve of combat.

These last are sore points with Mr. Kenamore. Volunteer and national guard troops, however excellent, can never be so by virtue of the discipline of the regular army; yet five days on the line should not cause a good guard outfit to become slack in saluting, as Mr. Kenamore admits the division did. As to changes in officers, the division evidently suffered by being from the first a field of jealousy between regular and guard officers. To this Mr. Kenamore impliedly lays a part of the removals from command on the eve of combat. In a sense he is justified by results in his criticism of these removals, as it is hard to see how the officers displaced could have failed more completely to keep their units in hand than did some of the men who replaced them.

*Oregon.* Her history. Her great men. Her literature. By John B. Horner, A.M., Litt.D., professor of history. (Corvallis, Oregon: Press of the Gazette-Times, 1919. 408 p. \$2.00)

In his preface the author characterizes this work as the product of his personal intimacy of over half a century with the Oregon country. He acknowledges gratefully the assistance of a number of persons who like himself have been actively interested "in preserving and exalting the history of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. . . The reader will observe that the volume is offered essentially as a history of Oregon, with